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# THE GUARDIAN

London

Saturday September 18 1971

4p

WOMEN  
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## Feather holds Fleet Street peace hopes

By KEITH HARPER

Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, last night intervened in national newspaper crisis as Fleet Street hovered on the brink of its shutdown within less than 18 months.

He called the leaders of the six "blue collar" unions in Fleet Street for talks at press House on Monday in an effort to resolve the pay dispute between the National Graphical Association and the Newspaper Publishers' Association, which represents the national newspapers.

His initiative led to a statement by the NPA saying that in view of Mr Feather's intervention it had asked the NGA for an assurance that there would be no further reference with production. In the past three days, nearly 9 million copies of the national dailies have been printed.

Because of NGA meetings taking place on Monday, the union was unable to give such an undertaking. Mr Feather, who intervened in the newspaper crisis last night, said the general election last year, had informal talks all day with leaders of the print unions. He said last night that he would have preferred an earlier meeting than Monday, but this was the earliest time all the unions could be brought together.

He will first see Mr Bonfield alone. Later, they will be joined by representatives of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Division A), the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, the Lithographic Artists, Electroplaters, and Engineers. Management representatives will be standing by.

No figures have yet been produced by management on the cash loss so far. Nearly 30,000 workers, including journalists, office and clerical staff would be affected if the NPA carried through with its threat. The NPA's condition for restarting would be no further interruption of production until the dispute is settled.

## Heath warms to tasks of Common Market summit

From our Correspondent: Zurich, September 17

Heath today announced acceptance of a proposal for a meeting of the six Common Market countries and Britain and three other applicants for membership of the Community: Denmark, Norway and Switzerland.

Heath recalled the suggestion of a conference in a major speech here. He added: "I am at it would be right, with preparation, for those with the highest abilities in their countries meet together in this discuss the future course of the Community."

Heath was making the speech before an audience of about 1,000 in the refectory of the University of Zurich, where he was commemorating the 50th anniversary of Sir Winston Churchill's Zurich speech calling for European unity.

He paid tribute to the French Foreign Minister, M. Schumann, the vice-President of the Council, and to the German Minister, M. Wille, who were with him at the Zurich summit. He also mentioned the Swiss Minister, M. Minder, who was in Zurich for the summit.

Heath spoke with the confidence of a man convinced that the vote next month on entry into the Community will be a success.

He is now on the way to a summit conference in London, one in which we shall be joined by the other countries of the Community.

## ruce threat

WALTER SCHWARZ: Tel-Aviv, September 17

Israeli Stratocruiser — which seems likely, since a transport plane is unlikely to have been used for reconnaissance — today's shooting presents a new threat to the thirteen-month ceasefire. A ground-to-air rocket, presumably of the SAM 2 or SAM 3 type, was used. Saturday's incident, the Egyptian aircraft was shot down by machine-gun fire at a low altitude, while flying over the Israeli-held bank of the Suez Canal. The use of the rocket is a development which may invite retaliation.

page 2.  
Jordan seeks reconciliation, defence policy as well.



Fishermen from the South-west landing at Rotherhithe before the last stage to Westminster pier yesterday. (Picture by Peter Johns)

## Fishery protest carnival

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

"TAKE A GOOD look: you'll never see a fish like it again," George Emerson, a Brighton fisherman, shouted over the side to the tourists on the Thames Embankment.

It was a fair boast. More than 60 boats had sailed up the Thames bringing inshore fishermen to protest over the prospect that the 12-mile fishing limit will be cut to six if Britain joins the Common Market.

At lunchtime, Tower Bridge opened to let the leading boats through. They arrived to a bellow of sirens and hooters, with flags and slogans flying from their rigging.

"Save Our Soles from Foreign Sharks," said one, and another said: "If We Lose Our Fish You've Had Your Chips."

The tide was high and only one small boat managed to get under London Bridge and make its way as far as Westminster pier. The rest moored in clusters while the smallest craft circled around the barges ferrying fishermen from one side to the other.

They were joined by men from Yorkshire and Scotland who had come to London by train to take part in the demonstration.

The water buses cruised up and down, and you could hear matches of history across the water from the gulls' loud-speaker.

"When you want a skipper, let me know," another Yorkshireman called across to a pleasure craft.

Mr Dave Spurgeon, joint Turn to back page, col. 1

Below: One of the fairest invaders. With other members of a crew she was waiting for a water-bus to complete the journey



## One sniper may have killed four soldiers

From DEREK BROWN in Belfast

The army is working on the theory that the four Green Howards killed in the past six weeks have all died at the hand of a single highly skilled and well-armed sniper, who may live in the Ardoyne.

The Green Howards chiefly work in and around this sensitive area. The soldier killed yesterday, Lance-Corporal Peter Herrington, aged 26, was in a group of soldiers guarding a bomb disposal officer early yesterday morning who was disarming a 20lb. bomb in Flax Street, off Crumlin Road in the Ardoyne.

A sniper fired between seven and 10 shots at the group. Two other soldiers were wounded, one seriously. Lance-Corporal Herrington, who came from Scarborough, was married with two young sons and a baby daughter. His wife was living in Minden, West Germany.

The shooting was almost certainly the result of a pre-arranged ambush. There would be little reason for terrorists to place a bomb in the middle of their own stronghold, unless it was to lure the army into a trap.

Two soldiers were injured—one of them seriously—and a number of civilians were hurt last night when a bomb exploded in a bookmakers' shop in East Belfast. The shop, in the New

towards Road, is next to an army observation post which protects the top of Seaford Street. A Roman Catholic street in a generally Protestant area. The sandbagged post was wrecked in the blast, and the two soldiers inside were buried in the rubble. One was rescued after only a few minutes, but the other soldier was still trapped and army authorities feared that he was very seriously injured. There has been an observation post at the end of Seaford Street since the rioting of June 27 last year but this was the first time it has come under attack.

A soldier was wounded in a second shooting which took place in mid-afternoon in Andersonstown, a Catholic housing estate about two miles from the Ardoyne. A single shot hit a Scots Guardsman on foot patrol in Tullymore Drive. The army fired one shot in return, but did not hit the sniper. The guardsman, who was hit in the side, was taken to hospital.

The man found dead in a car near the Shankill Road with a bullet wound in the head on Thursday night was named yesterday as Mr James Nelson, aged 46, a shipyard worker, of Highfield Drive, Belfast. The police said yesterday that Mr Nelson, who was in his own car in Downing Street, had been shot through the left ear. They were treating the case as murder, but would not say whether the motive was political.

However, it is understood that the police may be working on a theory that Mr Nelson was killed by militant Protestants who suspected him of passing on information about the Ulster Volunteer Force, possibly to the IRA.

Five of the internees held in Crumlin Road prison in Belfast made an unsuccessful attempt to escape yesterday morning. They broke away from an exercise party in the prison yard and climbed a high outside wall, but turned back when they found prison guards on the other side.

The men had been watching a Gaelic football match in the yard when one of them suddenly produced an improvised rope of sheets with a hook and hung it over the wall.

Sixteen men were arrested under the Special Powers Act early yesterday morning in various parts of the province, and are being questioned by the police on suspicion of belonging to terrorist organisations. Most of them were arrested in Londonderry, in a joint operation by the army and police.

## Trawler fire: 5 missing

FIVE MEN were unaccounted for last night in a Fleetwood trawler which was being towed back to harbour after catching fire on her way to the Icelandic fishing grounds. They were in the burning engine room.

The trawler, the Dinas, owned by J. Marr and Son, normally carries a crew of 18. Six survivors were reported picked up from three life rafts near Haverigg Point, 81 miles west of Walney Island, from where the Dinas had sent a "Mayday" signal when she caught fire.

Fleetwood lifeboat was but the first vessel on the scene was the British Rail ferry, Duke of Argyll, which plied between Heysham and Belfast, and which went alongside and pumped water into the engine room. A sister vessel, the Staretta, was also on the scene.

Ten survivors were landed by the Fleetwood lifeboat late last night, but the Dinas was still anchored offshore and there was no news about the other crew members. Firemen from Lancashire county fire brigade put out in a tug

## Price rises slight

By our Financial Staff

Retail prices as a whole hardly rose at all in August, the Department of Employment said yesterday. The index for food prices in fact is believed to have gone down, in spite of some sharp increases for a number of seasonal products.

But Whitehall quickly quashed hopes that these encouraging figures meant any miraculous cure for the plight of Britain's shoppers. The index always steadies in mid-summer, and in fact last year it went down slightly, as it has done in two other recent years.

## Top priority to 1p

When Jennifer Bayle, a schoolgirl, aged 16, found a newborn baby girl in a telephone box she picked it up and jumped on a passing bus to King's College Hospital, London. But she was 1p short of the 21p fare and, according to Jennifer, there was a row with the conductor.

Jennifer, a sixth-former at Datchelor Grammar School, Camberwell, said yesterday: "The conductor kept asking me for the full fare. He didn't seem at all worried about the baby. I told him 2p would have to do."

## Greeks to try Lady Fleming

THE GREEK Government announced yesterday that Lady Fleming, widow of the discoverer of penicillin, would stand trial in a military court on September 27 for her part in an alleged attempt to free the man who tried to kill the Greek Prime Minister.

Holiday tour operators are protesting about plans to put up aircraft landing fees which they say would lead to increased holiday costs. A group representing 21 of the largest tour operators has asked the British Airports Authority for talks on surcharges on summer landings next year.

No airfare war, page 7  
American diplomat Mr Averell Harriman, aged 79, is to marry the former wife of Randolph Churchill, Mrs Pamela Digby Churchill, Hayward, mother of Mr Winston Churchill, MP. Mrs Hayward is 51. Her second husband, New York theatre producer Mr Leland Hayward, died in March.

Detective Chief Inspector Kenneth Smythe, head of Solihull CID, announced yesterday that he would tackle sin in a new role—as an Anglican priest. Mr Smythe, aged 54, has been accepted to train for the ministry at Wycliffe Theological College, Oxford.

## TV, radio—2

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Mr Nixon winning battle to extend call-up until 1973

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 17

The Senate today voted by a substantial majority not to pigeonhole the Bill to extend the call-up until June 30, 1973, but opponents of the measure threatened to filibuster to prevent its final passage. Their move is unlikely to succeed. It is not supported by the highly respected Democrat leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, who led the battle to shelve the Bill. A move to be made on Monday to shut off further debate seems likely to succeed, in spite of the Senate's traditional reluctance to limit debate. By the end of next week the draft Bill will probably receive the Senate's formal blessing.

## Jordan seeks reconciliation

Beirut, September 17

Jordan announced today that it had invited Palestinian commando representatives to go to Amman to work out arrangements for escalating their operations against Israel. The official Jordan News Agency reported that the suggestion had been made by the joint Saudi-Egyptian mediation committee which is trying to organise a meeting of reconciliation between the Jordanians and the guerrillas.

In keeping with King Hussein's firm stand on controlling commando activities inside his country, the offer distinguished between "Marxist" and other guerrillas and specified that the proposed operations must be inside Israeli-occupied territories. These were the terms stated by the Jordanian authorities when the royal army closed down the last of the commando bases there in mid-July after a long struggle over their freedom from State control.

Preparations for the long-awaited talks in Jeddah marked time today as the Jordanians observed the Muslim weekly holiday. Delegations from the two sides have been there since Tuesday but so far they have only met separately with the mediation committee. A first confrontation is expected tomorrow.

The start of the talks has already been delayed several times because of the observed commando movement. The radical fedayeen groups oppose any compromise with King Hussein's regime, which they have sworn to overthrow.

## British firm to sign pipeline contract

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

A British signature to the contract to build the 200-mile oil pipeline between the Gulf of Suez and Alexandria is now assured. Informed sources at Constructors John Brown said yesterday that the company hopes to sign the joint venture agreement with Societate de Pipelines and Techno-Logistics. Pipelines of Italy for construction of the pipeline, and to sign the consortium agreement for the whole \$280 million project by the end of the month.

CJB was originally to have undertaken the construction of the pipeline. The West German firm Mannesmann apparently submitted a more competitive offer which CJB was unable to match, even when the Egyptian Government had renewed its construction offer. As a result, CJB

represented the Jordanians have accepted the offer of organising two recent attempts to hijack Jordanian aircraft and by implication of blowing up the strategic Trans-Arabia oil pipeline. The pipeline, which was built in two places on Tuesday, was repaired today.

The Jordan News Agency dispatch from Jeddah today said Mr Riad Al-Mifteh, the Jordanian delegation leader, had suggested that representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the joint commando body, and of El Fatah, the biggest fighting group, should go back with him to Amman.

There they should "establish the principles which they find necessary for strengthening commando action and fighting the enemy in the occupied territory."

The agency did not say how the mediation committee or the commando delegation had reacted to this suggestion.

In Washington, senior American officials said the United States and Israel were studying "significant and far-reaching" ideas on a Middle East settlement.

Comments on a speech by President Sadat of Egypt, who suggested that the United States was no longer an acceptable mediator in the conflict, the officials said the Egyptian Government might be showing signs of frustration because it had been left uninvolved in the development of US-Israeli discussions. But these ideas would be presented to Egyptian diplomats in detail when the time was right. — Reuters and UPI

## Medina charges reduced

Fort McPherson, Ca., September 17

A military judge today reduced or dismissed all but one of 102 charges against Captain Medina (34), accused of overall responsibility for the My Lai massacre.

He had been charged with shooting a woman, ordering the slaying of a little boy, and of permitting his troops to slaughter 100 others.

The judge, Colonel Kenneth A. Howard, said he was reducing the charge that Medina permitted his troops to kill 100 people to one of involuntary manslaughter, which carries a three-year maximum sentence on conviction.

The charge concerning the boy was not proceeded with, leaving only one murder charge — that of shooting a woman during an infantry sweep through the My Lai area on March 16, 1968. Medina admitted shooting the woman, but said he did it in self-defence, believing she was about to throw a hand grenade at him. The court adjourned until Tuesday. — UPI

LAWYERS were allowed to meet their clients to gail today for the first time since the Attica State Prison riot. After a member of the National Guard told a Federal Court judge that he had seen prisoners being abused and beaten by prison guards and state troopers.

The Guardsman, James Watson, a 34-year-old law student acting as a private in a National Guard supply platoon, told a hearing called at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union that he had seen convicts being kicked, beaten and clubbed shortly after the revolt had been quelled.

Watson said that one state trooper had ordered an inmate to get up. When the prisoner said he could not, according to the witness, a doctor looked at the prisoner's back and then walked away. Two troopers then he said, prodded the prisoner with clubs and "cracked him a few times."

Watson also recounted that he had heard some guards yelling that black power was not going to do the prisoners any good. He saw a group of guards "fall upon a prisoner and whack him with clubs." The prisoner, he said, remained perfectly passive and did not speak a word.

After Watson's testimony, the assistant Attorney-General, Mr

Joseph Ricotta, announced that the State would permit lawyers inside the prison for six hours today. There was, however, no official comment on the allegations of brutality.

The "Washington Post," quoting authoritative hospital sources, said today that one of the Attica hostages injured in the riot had apparently been shot by a dum-dum bullet. Such bullets, which are designed to mushroom and fragment inside the body, have been outlawed by international convention since 1889. The host, a guard, Michael Smith, is still alive in St Jerome's Hospital, though in a critical condition. Thirty fragments of the bullet had been removed from his stomach.

The State Corrections Department had originally listed Smith as having severe neck wounds but hospital sources quoted by the "Post" said this was with the loss of life of those whose job it is to uphold it —

# Convicts 'clubbed by troopers' after riots

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, September 17

Smith had been nearly killed by a bullet that entered his stomach and exploded downwards, leaving his body between his legs and causing a hole "where you can put your two fists."

Vice-President Agnew joined in the debate today with an article in the "New York Times" accusing extremists of both races of a large measure of responsibility for what had happened. "In my opinion it is the appropriation given extremists by some responsible leaders of both races that has matured the roots of violence such as occurred at Attica and not long before at San Quentin."

"To position the demands of convicted felons in a place of equal dignity with legitimate aspirations of law-abiding American citizens or to compare the loss of life by those who violate the society's law with the loss of life of those whose job it is to uphold it —

represents not simply an assault on human sensibility, but an insult to reason."

At the opposite end of the official spectrum Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark said today that the Attica inmates were victims of a systematic violence "which pervades not only our prisons but the streets and towns of this society."

In a funeral eulogy for one of the victims, the Rev James Collins, a noted Roman Catholic prison chaplain, warned that there would be further prison riots in New York State unless a separate institution was opened for inmates whom he described as "hard core revolutionaries."

Father Collins called for the creation of a maximum security institution for 150 militant Marxist revolutionaries. "Until this is done, you are going to have more than what you had at Attica."



Mr Dom Mintoff with Lord Carrington at Northolt Airport yesterday

## Malta talks not likely to be final

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, is due to return home later today after concluding his confidential talks with Mr Heath at Chequers this afternoon. But there is no reason to suppose that their meeting will have achieved the final package deal on Malta.

British Government sources have been at pains to discourage the idea that this unexpected summit meeting is inevitably the "make or break" session.

Mr Heath, for his part, will be going out of his way to avoid any suggestion that he wants a crisis and final decision from the Maltese Prime Minister. There is no suggestion that Mr Mintoff will be operating under duress or under the threat of a deadline.

One immediate problem to be resolved between the two men is the imposition of minor but irritating economic sanctions by Malta on the British forces there, in the form of Customs duties on fuel for vehicles and aircraft. The net result has been a switch to other sources,

avoiding any need to bring in fuel through the Maltese Customs. But Mr Heath is temperamentally disinclined to negotiate under duress of any kind. It is possible that he will want this matter cleared up before he will go into points of substance with Mr Mintoff.

The talks began at Chequers last night over a working dinner, and are due to continue this morning. Mr Heath had asked the Foreign Office to provide a number of expert advisers from the Malta desk and the South European department.

The formation of a London-based committee to press for an independent Commission of Inquiry into the Ceylon uprising in April, and alleged political and police atrocities, was announced yesterday. The "Ceylon Committee" as it will be called is pledged "to arouse world opinion about the situation prevailing in Ceylon."

The committee says that 14,000 political prisoners have been detained since March "without any access to lawyers and without charge or any indication of date of release."

There had been no inquiry

into "the atrocities widely reported to have been committed by the police and sections of the armed forces."

Repressive emergency laws have been arbitrarily imposed, preventing any criticism of official action. There was also "extensive press censorship and severe restrictions on the rights of association, discussion, publication and other democratic liberties."

The committee intends to "direct attention to any forthcoming trials of the detainees in order to ensure that such trials will be fair and to provide legal and other assistance where necessary."

It also intends to "support all resistance to the suppression of political freedom in Ceylon."

The committee intends to publish a dossier of "atrocities and detention without trial." Professor René Dumont, one of the sponsors of the committee, has written for the French journal "Nouvel Observateur":

"From the Victoria bridge I saw corpses floating down the river which flows north of the capital watched by hundreds of unmoving people. The police, who had killed them, let them float down the current, to terrorise the population."

Letter from London, 10.10.71

WESTWARD, 9.35 a.m. Liberal Party Assembly, 11.45 a.m. "Think of the World," 12.15 p.m. "The World of Sport," 1.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 2.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 3.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 4.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 5.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 6.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 7.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 8.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 9.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 10.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 11.30 p.m. "The World of Sport," 12.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 1.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 2.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 3.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 4.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 5.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 6.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 7.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 8.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 9.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 10.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 11.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 12.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 1.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 2.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 3.30 a.m. "The World of Sport," 4.30 a.m. "The World 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# Plan to relieve tension in Ulster

The people of Northern Ireland — Catholic and Protestant alike — loved their country, but one of the main elements of Catholic resentment was that they were merely tolerated as aliens in their own land, Miss Sheelagh Murnaghan, of the Ulster Liberal Party, said.

This second-class citizenship was a fundamental problem. "They have no opportunity of participation," she said. "Discussions must take place within Northern Ireland about the methods which will be adopted in order to achieve this participation."

Miss Murnaghan, who was for many years MP for Queen's University in the Stormont Parliament, was moving an emergency resolution on the crisis. At the end of her speech, which won a standing ovation, Miss Murnaghan warned delegates: "Please be careful what you say even in this debate. Remember the slogan of the last war, 'Careless talk costs lives'."

People in Northern Ireland had got to the stage of feeling that there was nothing for it but a showdown. The tension was appalling. People could not believe that they were being forced out of their own homes.

"The most important thing at the present stage is to do whatever one possibly can, everything, to relieve tension. People here are inclined to say, 'Why shouldn't the Irish be reasonable people and settle their own difference?'"

"On the Protestant side, and remember they are the people who feel and have felt beleaguered down the years, they have always found it difficult to explain their position. But they have this sense of enemies on all sides. And now they fear that Britain is going to betray them and hand them over to what the dread incorporation in the Irish Republic."

"On the Catholic side there is a multitude of fears. They fear attack from their Protestant neighbours, from all elements."

They were terrified of the IRA. They suffered serious intimidation. The IRA had already indulged in reprisals against those who had shown only tacit support of anything against them.

Miss Murnaghan said it had to be emphasised that Northern

Ireland must remain as a separate entity until people could be converted to the idea of a united Ireland.

Democracy did not mean that the Unionists were entitled to call the whole tune, however. They had operated on this principle — that winner takes all — as a fundamental part of democracy. This had got to be changed. Proportional representation was necessary in elections, and in the Cabinet. It would not suffice if a few Cabinet positions were handed to a few "Uncle Tom Opposition members." The Opposition had to choose their own representatives. Meanwhile, tripartite talks should continue.

Mr Basil Goldstone (Kings Lynn) moving an amendment on behalf of the Liberal Candidates' Association, proposed an immediate end to internment without trial, and the inclusion in tripartite talks of discussion on a timetable for the withdrawal of British troops and substitution of UN forces on both sides of the border.

The amendment made it clear that the future of Ireland was a matter to be decided by the people of Ireland as a whole and proposed a Council of Ireland to represent all interests.

"What can we say to Rhodesia and South Africa if we ourselves support a system of internment of suspected political opponents without trial?" The Young Liberals had demonstrated opposition to the Greek regime, "he we any better than Greece?"

Northern Ireland needed Government aid so that when Ireland finally entered Europe she would enter as proud and economically viable.

Mr Cyril Pohl (Morgan) said the amendment was retrograde and counter-productive. On joining the EEC, administrative functions would take place in Brussels. There could be appeals to the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Both parts of Ireland could work together.

Mr John Pardoe, MP for Cornwall North, said: "We are not prepared for Welsh, Scots, and English troops to be used indefinitely. The troops had been sent without a political aim and had provided a breathing space which the politicians had wasted."

The interest of Ireland as a whole was to be decided by the people of Ireland, not by the parties concerned without consulting "Grandma Britain." He wanted a Gladstonian approach and not an Asquithian approach. If people were not told the Liberal view they would believe the view of Mr Enoch Powell, whose speech last week had been the evil speech of a thoroughly evil man.

Condemning the hypocrisy of Bonar Law, he said: "There

Mr Richard Moore (standing committee) said that if troops were withdrawn, it would not be 100 lives lost but many thousands. Who, he asked, were calling for the withdrawal of British soldiers? The IRA, and the Paisleyites. They wanted the opportunity to wreak vengeance on their old foes.

Mr Michael Taylor (Young Liberals) said the key to the people were working, how could they be on the streets? Fourteen per cent of the male adults in Londonderry had never had a job. It was the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Government to provide jobs instead of leaving the task to private firms. "What

He called for proportional representation. If Britain had the same election system as Ireland, Mr Thorpe would be in a commanding position.

Mr Simon Knott, prospective parliamentary candidate for Baron's Court, provoked a cry of "God forgive you" when he said there was one great vote in this country which the Liberals had failed to tap — that of the Irish working class.

Mrs Rosemary Lindsey (Birkenhead) said direct rule would be playing into the hands of the Paisleyites and the IRA.

Miss Murnaghan said dissolution of Stormont would be "very foolish." It would invite a Unionist extremist takeover. The amendment was lost.

Professor Michael Fogarty (Aghinglass) said the British Government should stand on one side. The people of Ireland must find their own settlement. They will have to live with it, and they must realise that there will be no one around to pick up the pieces for them.

There were plenty of good, hard-headed politicians in Ireland, but as soon as the British moved in a sectarian film came over their eyes.

The Rev. Albert McCloy (Northern Ireland) said that for British troops to pull out would be an abdication of authority and a capitulation to the gunmen. The troops had been sneered and slandered by both sides, and the measure of abuse they received was the measure of their impartiality.

It could be that within the next few months they will be protecting the Catholics against Protestantism.

The resolution, as amended, was carried overwhelmingly. A section of the amendment, which called for talks on a timetable for the withdrawal of British troops and their replacement by UN troops on both sides of the border, was defeated by 202 votes to 172.

The resolution said: "This assembly condemns the escalation of violence and the increasing polarisation of attitudes in Northern Ireland and states that in this situation the immediate necessity is for a

clear declaration of intent in order to reduce fears and, at the same time, an absolute dedication to reform. Liberals therefore call upon HM Government to give the following assurances:

1. That there will not be any attempt by Britain to force Northern Ireland to unite with the Republic of Ireland against its will, since the future of Ireland is a matter to be decided by the people in both parts of the island.

2. That, conversely, Britain will place no obstacle in the way of reunification, if as Liberals hoped the majority of the people in Northern Ireland should come to desire it.

3. That there will be no capitulation to violence from whatever source.

4. That the overall responsibility for seeing that all sections of the Northern Ireland community have a fair opportunity of participating in government by establishing as a system suitable for a society divided between a permanent majority and minority, a multi-party government selected on a proportional basis by the Stormont Parliament.

5. That the tripartite talks shall include discussions on a long-term solution without which any internal reforms in the area of education, housing, inadequate and may only postpone a true solution of the issue.

6. As further steps towards the restoration of peace there should be:

A. Proportional representation for all elections for Westminster, Stormont, and local authorities.

B. An enlarged House of Commons at Stormont and reform of the House of Commons to ensure economic, social, and cultural interests.

C. Legislation to ensure human rights for all in Northern Ireland.

D. The immediate end of internment without trial.

E. The setting up of a Council of Ireland to represent all interests throughout Ireland.

F. Government action to improve employment opportunities.

businessman in his right mind would want to set up in Ulster now."

He called for British troops to be replaced by a UN force.

Mr John Hamilton (Armagh) said the real problem was not the IRA nor Paisley, but the vast majority who said nothing. "I am saying to the people who agree with me in private 'Stand up and be counted'."

Mr Sidney Hope, the party treasurer, reporting on a four-day fact-finding stay in Dublin, said there was a feeling that the equality of treatment should be achieved in Northern Ireland, that the IRA were to be condemned, that the British Army had been placed in an intolerable position, and that internment was not working.

Mr Richard Burman, prospective parliamentary candidate for Leek, said the amendment was dynamite, it would "light a fuse in Scarborough which will blow a bigger bomb in Belfast than the IRA have ever blown up."

Mr Brian Lomax (Oldham West) said the British Army's presence harmed the situation because of its historical association. "For how long will this party add its name to those who say they are going to support loyal Irish hogs who say they support the Queen and then spit behind her back?"

Mr John Pardoe, MP for Cornwall North, said: "We are not prepared for Welsh, Scots, and English troops to be used indefinitely. The troops had been sent without a political aim and had provided a breathing space which the politicians had wasted."

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The resolution said: "This assembly condemns the escalation of violence and the increasing polarisation of attitudes in Northern Ireland and states that in this situation the immediate necessity is for a

clear declaration of intent in order to reduce fears and, at the same time, an absolute dedication to reform. Liberals therefore call upon HM Government to give the following assurances:

1. That there will not be any attempt by Britain to force Northern Ireland to unite with the Republic of Ireland against its will, since the future of Ireland is a matter to be decided by the people in both parts of the island.

2. That, conversely, Britain will place no obstacle in the way of reunification, if as Liberals hoped the majority of the people in Northern Ireland should come to desire it.

3. That there will be no capitulation to violence from whatever source.

4. That the overall responsibility for seeing that all sections of the Northern Ireland community have a fair opportunity of participating in government by establishing as a system suitable for a society divided between a permanent majority and minority, a multi-party government selected on a proportional basis by the Stormont Parliament.

5. That the tripartite talks shall include discussions on a long-term solution without which any internal reforms in the area of education, housing, inadequate and may only postpone a true solution of the issue.

6. As further steps towards the restoration of peace there should be:

A. Proportional representation for all elections for Westminster, Stormont, and local authorities.

B. An enlarged House of Commons at Stormont and reform of the House of Commons to ensure economic, social, and cultural interests.

C. Legislation to ensure human rights for all in Northern Ireland.

D. The immediate end of internment without trial.

E. The setting up of a Council of Ireland to represent all interests throughout Ireland.

F. Government action to improve employment opportunities.

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## Another month's starving and he would have gone back, and would now have been Captain More, RN, retd. Or a Rear Admiral? He might, he thinks, have made flag rank. Anyway he stayed an actor and after many years... played Freddie in 'The Deep Blue Sea'

KENNETH MORE looks very like Kenneth More—self-reliant, fit, and of good cheer. Though he was not wearing the uniform of a gallant lieutenant-commander, RN, which seems to me to be the rôle he has played 500 times and the uniform which most becomes him, he was wearing the next best thing for a gallant English gentleman, that is to say a tweed jacket from Sullivan and Williams. Mr More likes to lunch at L'Ecu de France in Jermyn Street, and it was there that we met, and what with the natural More-presence, and the clothes, and the place, he was not exactly looking like a discouraged Labour MP, but he swears he will be.

He has a new play, opening at Brighton at the end of the month, and coming into London at the Queen's on October 14. The play is called "Getting On," and is about an MP who is getting on in middle age, and getting on, just in his miserable marriage, and utterly disillusioned with politics and his party. Come October, Mr More, and he will be the most disillusioned Labour MP you ever saw. The Labour boys will be coming along to see him, and saying he's one of them all right. Mr More says he is not personally disillusioned, but he feels he ought to be. He says the MP is himself, with depths. It is himself, and hits of what he is afraid of. And it's the best part he ever had in his life.

Hasn't he possibly said that before? Yes, often. Now, says Mr More, he is personally very lucky in his marriage and in his profession. It hasn't always been like that. He was 37 before he first made his name, 20 years ago. And his wife, with whom he is very happy, is his third.

His grandfather built bridges across the Thames. His father was an engineer too, but inherited £70,000, and thereupon spent most of his time spending his money. He was the sort of man who if you asked him for a loan of £5 would say that that really enough and give you ten. He had gold and diamond shares in Brazil, and the mines failed. He invented a new kind of carburettor, which nobody wanted. He invented an evil-smelling waterproofing solution called Roomac which worked but spoiled the cloth it waterproofed. He eventually became manager of a small railway in Jersey, generously giving away cases of whisky and boxes of cigars to the stationmasters on the line. He died at the age of 45 with an overdraft of £3,000.

The young Kenneth More also trained as an engineer for a time, but then emigrated to Canada and was immediately deported for attempting to smuggle a married woman into the country without her husband's permission. As far as he could follow the complications of this affair, Mr More was trying to smuggle the woman in not for himself but for a friend of his, also not her husband, but then fell for her himself.

Back to England, he was assistant stage manager at the Windmill, and then did blood and thunder rep at Newcastle, top seat 15d. More's wages £5 a week, acting in "Burke and Hare," "Dracula's Daughter," and "Smiling Through." Family entertainment.

In the war he was first a naval rating and then, naturally, a gallant lieutenant on board HMS Aurora. He was gunnery officer and shot down a Spitfire by mistake, and though the pilot shook him by the hand and went home on leave, Lieut. More was taken off gunnery and given the special duty of speaking a running commentary into a microphone so that those below would know what was happening when Aurora went into action.

What exactly did he say?

Oh, says More, very cool, very Senior Service, something like this: "They're attacking, now so dropping their torpedoes... running towards us... they've gone past... they've missed." He says the navy much improved him as an actor.

He saw service with the American fleet off Japan, and then was demobbed with a bright ginger sports jacket, and starved. He was picking up butt ends, opening them up, and making one cigarette from two butts. He couldn't pay the rent, had no money for the gas, and went to bed to keep warm. It was a Saturday morning, and agents never call on Saturday, so there was no prospect of work, when the telephone did ring and there he was being offered £25 as an extra, filming at Welwyn Garden City, start 8.30 a.m. Monday. The director looked at him and asked if he wanted another day's work, also at £25. The man didn't need him and was just giving him the money. Mr More says this was the turning point of his career, and convinced him of the power of prayer.

How? Well, on the Friday before, he had got down on his knees—and here, he said, before he went on, he ought to tell me that when he left the navy he had been offered a permanent commission as a lieutenant-commander, and the offer was still open, and lying on his desk. Well, he got down on his

knees and said, "Please God, help me, help me, help me. I don't want to go back to the navy. Please make that telephone ring tomorrow."

"And," said Mr More, "it did. That's an absolute Gospel word-for-word true story." He still prays every night, and can't sleep unless he does.

But why had he been so set against going back to the navy? In his films, and in the flesh, he looks the archetypal naval officer. "Easy," he said, "I've seen them all do it." More, over, another month's starving and he would have gone back, and would now have been Captain More, RN, retd. Or a rear admiral? He might, he thinks, have made flag rank. Anyway, he stayed an actor and after many years played Freddie in "The Deep Blue Sea".

And did it make any great difference to him, this sudden big success? Did he suddenly start lunching at L'Ecu de France? Ah yes, he said, but did I see, he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He just got his silver spoon back, again, and took it as something he should have been accustomed to. Indeed, he was rather upset he'd been denied it for so many years in between.

But later, about eight years ago, wasn't there another time when nothing went right for him? He says this was a normal hurdle an actor has to take at the age of 50, when he can no longer go on playing bouncy juveniles. Then of course "The Forsyte Saga" came along, and he was lucky again.

But at the time he left his second wife, before "The Forsyte Saga," didn't he go...?

"Through fire," he said. "Domestically and, consequently, professionally, because so many people turned their backs on me. Many producers... No? What did it matter to them? "Oh, he bo, dear boy, I could write a book about it."

He said half these producers had been guests in his house, and their wives were the same age as his second wife. "And those women are very jealous, back-biting, wicked bitches. And the first thing they do—they're always looking over their own shoulders at their own man to see he doesn't run away with a bit of young tail—you see, so when I did this thing, which is breaking all the rules, in your rich successful circle, you break the pattern by running away with a young dolly-bird; now this is unforgivable and you will become an outcast."

So he went to live with Angela Douglas. He was 47 or so, and she was 20. After he and his wife were divorced,

he married Miss Douglas in 1968. Early next year they will have been together for ten years, and that, he says, gives the lie to all of them who said it wouldn't last.

But at first he was ostracised. Then, after Forsyte, when he was successful again, people wanted to pick up the threads, but he and his wife now pick and choose. Mr More says he is not bitter, but he remembers. He remembers Carl Foreman, who always remained friendly, telling him there was nothing the film business disliked more than to bring a corpse and then to have it start scratching through the earth again.

"They buried me, they put me down, that was the end of Ken More—he'll drink himself to death, he's with a young dolly-bird—but I scratched up again with the 'Forsyte Saga' and became a world star, so they had to take notice of me again; and they find it now embarrassing to have to do this. Now it's all forgotten. 'Hello Kenny' (here Mr More mimics an old acquaintance heartily greeting him in the street), 'what've you been doing?'"

He says this is really why he went back to the theatre. The theatre people had been big enough to live and let live, but not those in the cinema. Nowadays he'll do a film a year if it's the right part, but he mainly works in the theatre.

He then said that he always told his second wife...

At this Mr More's public relations girl, who is very sweet, pointed to my tape-recorder on the table and said, "It's all going down there."

"I don't give a damn," he said. "Everybody knows it."

He always told his wife that if ever he fell in love, he would be off. And years later he met Miss Douglas, and did leave. "Nothing on my conscience. I bought them a £28,000 house and I went... Before God, every word I've told you now is the truth."

Mr More then said he would have some port since the bill would be paid by Prince Litterer anyway and then he invited me to ask the \$80,000 question. I asked what he thought this should be. Politics, he said. I asked about his politics. He said he had none. Except that from October 14, he would be the biggest Socialist in London. But no politics.

That was all very well, but hadn't he written a letter to the "Times" last year saying, in effect, three cheers for Wilson, who had taken on where John Kennedy had left off?

Ah, said Mr More, that was not politics; it was just that he knew a good host when he saw one. Mr Wilson gave a party for some Yugoslavian politicians in London; now these Yugoslavs, poor darlings, didn't want to meet under secretaries from the Treasury. They couldn't speak English. They just stood there. But Mr Wilson had also invited some of the Forsyte Saga cast, and he was one of them.

As soon as he came in, the Yugoslavs said, "Ah, Jolyon, Jolyon," and their wives came up and asked, "Irene, was she?" Now, says Mr More, Wilson knew "The Forsyte Saga" had been a great success in Yugoslavia and was still running, that was his point of contact, that was why he asked him and Irene. He and Mr Wilson finished up doing Knees Up Mother Brown together, and arguing with Nikol Williamson about Hamlet; they say all the Yugoslavs to bed, and were all very happy. That, says Mr More, makes Mr Wilson a bloody good politician in his estimation. And that, from one setting on Socialist MP to another, is an unheard of compliment.

## KENNETH MORE

The Terry Coleman interview



Picture by Frank Martin

## review



Stephenson and Purchase: Mermiad

## COCHRANE

James Kennedy

## Glen Tetley

THE BALLET RAMBERT was back with us on Thursday, bringing a new work by Glen Tetley as its first offering of the autumn season. Tetley has called it "Rag Dancers." Nadine Baylis, the Rambert's inexhaustible designer, has provided a backcloth which is certainly one of rage and tatters; and in the choreography it might be possible to detect or guess at a suggestion of puppetry—of rag dolls, perhaps. But whatever this work is about it is not about rags and dolls, and there is little point in trying to puzzle out its meaning, if indeed it has any "meaning" at all in the ordinary sense of the term.

So I put aside, resolutely, the irritation which, once again, has been caused by the wilful obscurity of a specimen of modern-type choreography and I try to judge it in those basic terms of movement and mood in which any choreographer, modern or traditional, can claim to be judged. Well, the mood of "Rag Dancers" is part elegiac, part gruesome (a male dancer, for instance, wearing a false breast which rattles) and wholly intense: it is a collection of episodes, not discernibly linked except that at the end it returns to

its beginning, and the various dances or movements or groupings certainly demonstrate a craftsmanlike quality which is characteristic of this undoubtedly accomplished choreographer. The movements are, by turns, pretty and statuesque, and, generally, well contrived. But they are also characteristically monotonous; I fear that it begins to look as though Mr Tetley's vocabulary—so similar here to what he has used before—is a small one; and here again is a work of modern dance which, at 45 minutes, is much too long for what it has to say. The sense of monotony was enhanced by Anthony Hymas's specially composed violin and piano accompaniment. The 10 Rambert dancers performed, as always, with strenuous and skilful devotion.

## MERMAID

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Othello

AFTER THE IRRELEVANT and fatuous publicity about the "nude Desdemona" one quite expected the Mermiad Othello to be loud, lewd and vivid. Not a whit: it is a mediocre, school gymnasium sort of production, with the not at all inconsiderable merit of clear and intelligible speaking. Further than that I am not prepared to go. That Desdemona should or should not cast her smock before slipping into bed after the touchy scene with Emilia is really neither here nor there. One should not be bothering. It is not thus in tragedy that souls are laid bare. Better edict on the accents and intonation of the heroine's grief, in lines written anyway for a boy actor to speak. Sarah Stephenson was a tiresomely mannered Desdemona most of the way, but achieved some minutes of dignified grief in her perplexity at her husband striking her, and she looked nice in what used to be called "the altogether," though she would probably have to top up a hit to pass muster at the Fôles Bergère.

More surprisingly by far than her nudity was Othello's. He, a big antipodean type, with a fruity but dully used voice, went around bare to the navel, throughout, looking, in spite of his beige "Desdemona" pants, like a stevedore in "Porgy and Bess." In fact neither in Venice nor Cyprus was one man found to possess a shirt (the shiftless lot). All that is, except the polo oek sweater affected by Sir Bernard

Miles, a merry sort of Mummerset lingo, a regular, elderly Ancient to boot, who failed to convince me in this difficult rôle and not for the first time either. He got a laugh on "This is the night," which almost sufficed Othello's entry on "It is the cause," coming upon it in the room below the bawling street—a scene incidentally which made one of the evening's rare descents into utter bathos.

Bruce Purchase is a well equipped figure to attempt the Moor but he was no more than mildly effective: big moments went for next to nothing. An impression of extreme deliberation and monotony was seldom shaken off. But, like Desdemona "I do perceive here a divided duty." One ought not to put off people who might get something from a decent and respectable performance of Shakespeare (and anyone in search of indecency will be disappointed save in Iago's occasional quips). On the other hand Shakespeare with so little fire or feeling risks putting people off for good. I was totally unmoved by the play, I think for the first time in my life.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## Anti-smoking

I DIDN'T MENTION the Health Education Council's anti-cigarette commercials yesterday because I forgot about them. I sat here for a while trying to concoct some nother explanation, something which would show me in a finer light. Like I wished you to see them first. After you Claud, as it were. But it did eventually occur to me that there could be no more damning indictment of these anti-ads than the fact that I forgot them. They are not apparently intended to stop people smoking, but have the humbler aim of altering attitude. And they have plenty to be humble about.

The one I dislike the most is that in which two men in a pub discuss the undesirable smell of the girl who is smoking. I append a portion of their true-to-life dialogue. "Look at her soft mouth, pouring lips." "I am fairly sure I have had breath, excessive perspiration and undesirable underarms. If I smoked, to be told in addition that my hair and clothes smell as well might prove too much. I would just sit there and smell and the hell with it. Further-

more isn't there a range of male toilet preparations called Tabac? And what does the girl with the cigarette, I wonder, think about men who smell of beer?"

Most commercials try to create associations rather than make sales. Simply because it is not possible in the evening to rush out and buy an Oxo cube or whatever. But it is possible to link Oxo in the mind with associations of mother love, happy marriage, professional success so that, in the morning, you buy in a state of post-hypnotic suggestion. Conversely, it should be possible to influence what you do not buy by giving it unsavoury or unhealthy associations.

But I should have thought an anti-cigarette commercial could have achieved more. It could influence you at the actual moment of transmission. There was one piece of anti-cigarette publicity in America which has achieved almost legendary fame. William Talman, ironically the prosecuting attorney in the Perry Mason series, made a short film to be released on his death. Looking like a coughing corpse, he said he was dying and why. Forget that if you can.

Bachelor Father (BBC) is a right old Oxo cube itself. Richard "Not in Front of the Children" Waring, who writes it, is a dab hand at bappy domesticity. Families which may be faintly fraught on the surface but are deep down decent. Speaking as one who, on occasions, is liable to strike any child or creature who comes within arm's length, the Waring comedies make me feel deeply humble and ashamed and sometimes slightly sick.

Last night's new series involved five or was it six children, four dogs, a cat, a rabbit, a hudge, and a horse. (Did you know that dogs are actors but cats are props? I am full of such fascinating facts. In Carmichael, whose work I greatly admire, is too fully occupied trying not to look like a pouf in a pinnu to do much more.

## GREENWICH

Nicholas de Jongh

## The Sandboy

SOMEWHERE SLIGHTLY BENEATH the surface of Michael Frayn's first full-length play a disturbed and doleful work about the nature of happiness is struggling for a life of its own. It has to struggle against the sound and the action of a situation comedy: a satire

on the life and times of the London intellectual pseud. The result is an uneasy concoction, an unresolved mixture.

Mr Frayn has taken a modish and superior architect whose perfect household has been infiltrated by the cameras for the sake of a pastiche. "One Man's Week." The situation is milked for the architect's fearless attempts at contrived intimacy and spontaneity. The satire is at the expense of this organising man (Phil); coaxing his wife into "informal" meals; retailing his architectural jargon. Mr Frayn has an ear for this preposterous pseud who shelters behind hypocrisy, dreams of cities as "the metaphor of the human condition" and has his "metabolic peak" after lunch. Yet once the two marriage shocked neighbours arrive for sympathy and chat, the play begins to pull in two opposing directions.

First there is the comedy of Phil finding his programme wrecked by such uncool neighbours and their uncool problems (with an outrageously informal workman joining in the whisky and the repartee). Secondly Mr Frayn is concerned with a man so fixated on himself that he is touched by nothing; not by his wife, his work, his best friend, the marital failure of his friends. But Mr Frayn has made this man absurd, the debate about happiness uninformed, and its context trivialous. We lurch desperately from laughter to soberness.

Also the acting in Robert Chetwyn's production is undecided between farce/satire and the serious. Avril Elgar and Patrick Allen as neighbours are superbly downcast, and so too is Eleanor Broas as a strangely nervous wife, while Joe Melia is left clowning on his own. Mr Frayn has his own marvellous way with intelligent fools, but here—in spite of an ingenious juggling with three stage areas—his id form. It will still give innocent pleasure to the 35-50 generation.

## CINEMA

Derek Malcolm

## Blind Terror

IN Blind Terror (Odeon, Marble Arch X) Miss Farrow is cast as a girl blinded in a riding accident who comes home to her rich Berkshire stockbroker-belt family to adjust and has a rather tiresome day when a homicidal maniac

## FUNSTERS' HALF HOUR

radio reviewed

by Gillian Reynolds

YOU CAN'T have everything in the world but it would be nice at least to know which programme to believe. It's not the only one with this problem: a lady wrote in to Radio 4's "PM" saying, in answer to all the stuff they're doing on why one should wear a car seat belt, that she'd heard very convincing arguments put against the wearing of seat belts by the police, less, on the Radio 4 Sunday morning, "Motoring and the Motorist."

Then last Thursday "PM" ran a very gloomy interview with a lady who was alarmed about enzyme washing powders. She kept saying words like "dermatitis" and "allergic reactions" and "long term effects" which was not at all reassuring to those of us who had swarmed whole Nancy Wise's round reassurances on the subject of enzyme washing powders a few weeks back on "You and Yours." Perhaps BBC should get up some kind of cross-reference file so that different programmes could check up on each other. Others have already said. Or perhaps people who work in radio should listen more to other people's programmes.

There is, however, a half hour devoted weekly to the mingling of the true and the false. The rapid verbal sleight-of-mind of "Right or Wrong?" which has been cropping up every Wednesday on Radio 4 just after the o'clock news and just before "Archers," has one quite baffled, if features associated funsters who play this game where one team tries to guess whether the definition the other team gives is right or wrong. But there's more to it than that, although it's not quite as incredibly complicated as it sounds. It's a most pointless, silly, confusing, half-hour of the week, until of course Monday rolls round again and with it the ubiquitous Giles Brandreth's incredibly boring game "A Rhyme in Time."

Is it some kind of conspiracy to keep popular attention away from the new fortified Monday night drama slot? I someone up there in Portland Place hoping to get a new record for rubbish collection? The summer season of Radio 4 started with a few brave words from the Network Controller about taking a chance on new programmes like these. I suspect by now a special committee has been designated for those who so much as breathe the words "quiz" and "situation comedy."

Tony Bilbow and Mike Pentima who contributed material to the on genuine comedy success of the past broadcasting year, Ronnie Barker "Lines from my grandfather's forehead" have recently come up with very feeble Wednesday's noon comedy series, "Life is What You Make It." This features four players who have starred, successfully, in different television comedy shows and uses the comic linking device of the pompous announcer, the perennial Ronald Fletcher. Much of the material has to do with the sending-up of television shows and bits of it are quite rude. Last week's show, as a whole, stank.

Mike Yarwood is a comedian who beginning to branch out from com impressions of breathtaking unoriginality (Harold Wilson, Hughie Green, Malcolm Muggeridge, and Eddie Wain) into comic characterisation modelled after (a long way after) Read. Mr Yarwood's show is on Radio on Sunday's. Listening to it produces at best, a dull ache above the eyebrows.

To look on the bright side, though, few shows like these do wonders to make the dreary bores of yesterday and the yesterday before that, like "The Men From the Ministry" and "Brothers in Law," seem faintly amusing. And all the BBC are to do is operate for comedy they might do it worse than let us hear what the production team actually thinks of some of the loonies who ring up on "It's Your Line."

The Arts Editor apologises to readers for the fact that the Guardian's late night review service has been disrupted in recent days.



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LIAM DAVIS

## ash to arry

would you feel about your bills in Euros, ad of pounds? "Euro" e name which came out in a competition organ- by a Dutch advertising it was thought the ona for a common ean currency.

ron't quarrel with that, I don't really much care the paper in my pocket yed—as long as there is y of it. Euro is a good s as a unit, after ready a Eurodollar and rebond.

ave no particular attach- to sterling (look at the rasmest it has caused er the years), and I don't people would find it ul to get used to the h. Decimisation went thly enough, and holiday- s generally adapt them- to foreign paper money n a matter of days. The g, certainly would take e change-over in their stride t is largely for them the "Europe" everyone s talking about is being ed.

ere is, in fact, a three- plan to introduce a com- European currency by The plan has been sed in principle by the and Britain is expected along with it. Economic monetary union is, after me of the basic aims of whole Common Market et—and a single currency obvious part of it.

e idea has many attrac- Trade would be easier, here would be an end to nenses of treating al currencies as sym- of sovereignty. The o" would be the most rful, and most widely ed, currency in the

of course, there is ore to turning this ular dream into reality nding a name and ing whose picture is to e the coins and bits of . If that were all, this s meeting of Finance ters could have been a ore exciting affair.

make the plan work, members would gradu- have to give up much eir autonomy. It would ly be difficult to make a "currency effective while continue to have vary- ent price, cost and s structures and rates of ion. Ideally, monetary a should be based on a eed economic develop- of the member tries, guaranteed by a onisation of economic financial policies.

is was recognised wheo concept of monetary a was first mooted. The non Market Communism, Community's executive, urged the Six as far as 1963 to start coord- ing economic policies, so their currencies would et out of line with each a series of commit- was set up, at whose ings Eurocrats were out to agree on joint- ies.

as we all know, the an and French Govern- s consistently refused to their economies in accor- e with the Communism's e, and their currencies et out of line.

ther of them were pre- to surrender powers h they considered indis- able to the proper ioning of government: felt that too much was eke politically to leave solution of economic ems to the Community.

the monetary front, ber countries balked at idea of pooling their ves in a European rie Fund, which would ict to some kind of ational control. The ch, in particular, dis- the thought of handing such powers to some tution in Brussels, or to European parliament.

me months ago, the EEC a move towards monetary union with the ductio of a so-called ean Currency Unit. This simply a device for rais- money oo various capital ets; investors to an ECU could subscribe in any of the six EEC cur- and receive payment of rest and principal in s, or marks, guilders or . It is a long way from to a proper common ency, and I very much t if we'll get one by 1980 ven 1985.

ITS NOW four days since 1,000 state troopers and National Guardsmen put down the Attica state prison rebellion. And still its front page news. People in bars and coffee shops, taxis and subways, seem to be talking about nothing else.

Yesterday there was a recount of the dead. The original number of 32 prisoners dead was dropped to 30. It is to some just another addition to the long list of confusing contradictory statements made by the authorities. Others are so set on the notion of a radical conspiracy that it makes little difference.

William Kunstler, chief counsel for the Chicago Seven, is the name which most often comes up in news paper reports and radio telephone-in shows. On Monday Governor Rockefeller announced the setting up of an investigative committee to determine the causes of the rebellion. At the time he spoke of radical agitators. Kunstler was invited by the 1,100 prisoners of D block to be a member of their negotiating committee. He was elected their attorney by acclamation during a yard meeting. And, as a known and vocal radical, he is the natural target for those looking for a scapegoat.

I talked to him yesterday. "We have expected for some time that the Governor would expand on his statement that the prisoners at Attica were led by revolutionary forces, and that this whole thing was a plot from the outside and the inside, forcing the prisoners to do what they did against their will."

"The Governor's attitude from this point on, to save his credibility and to save his own skin, will be that revolutionary forces want into the prison and cooperated somehow with revolutionary forces inside to cause a rebellion that was not desired by the prisoners. It is the traditional cry that is raised in the South and elsewhere whenever people are protesting real grievances. The truth is that the prisoners rejected a revolutionary approach. They rejected the demand of some prisoners for coexistence to non-imperialistic countries and confined themselves to prison reform."

The truth is that the 28 demands made by the prisoners did not represent what the Governor has called "a complete updating of the prison system." State Prison Commissioner Oswald did not control the legislature or the governor. He could not guarantee fulfillment of the proposals and the prisoners knew it. For example, to institute the narcotics and rehabilitation program, they would have required large amounts of public money.

So too would have the setting of a minimum wage for work in the sheet metal workshop. Cynics say that the list of demands were not worth the paper they were written on. Recent reports from two of the negotiating committee have said that Kunstler encouraged the prisoners to hold on until their amnesty demand was granted and that he was, therefore, indirectly responsible for Monday's deaths. He himself denies this.

# Witch hunt or prison reform?

Jo Durden Smith on the legal aftermath of the Attica State prison riot, New York, Friday

Below: weapons made by convicts are displayed after the Attica riot



And yesterday I spoke to two other members of the committee, Louis Steel, an attorney attached to the Centre for Constitutional Rights, and David Rothenberg, a member of an ex-prisoners' organization, the Fortune Society. Both bore out Kunstler's version. Steel: "He and Clarence Jones of the 'Amsterdam News' explained exactly what the 28 provisions meant and told them that they thought they were the best that could be got. The prisoners then asked the committee to go out again and negotiate further on the amnesty provisions and on specific details in the other clauses. Anyone who says anything else is a liar."

Rockefeller has certainly made some political capital in certain quarters with his hard line approach to the Attica rebellion. Law and order is still the central concern of many New Yorkers. But many people criticize him for refusing to visit the prisoners as they asked and as Mayor Lindsay did at Queens Prison last year. They are also strongly critical of the prisoners' technique employed.

Meanwhile the Commission of Investigation is to go on. An appellate court judge heads a committee to protect the constitutional rights of the prisoners. Deputy Attorney-General Robert Fisher gave his first press conference yesterday as he began the official investigation. And today Congressman Fapp's Select House Committee on Crime is meeting in Manhattan.

time, four lawyers are being allowed to enter the prison. On Monday and Tuesday a group of lawyers tried desperately to get in armed with a federal court order which constitutionally has power over State authorities. They were refused. In the meantime only a few reports from doctors and priests have filtered out. One rabbi claimed he saw interrogation centres though these had been specifically forbidden in the court order. Several doctors claim that prisoners are only being patchily treated. And yesterday National Guardsmen talked in the Federal Court about brutal assaults and gauntlet lines inside the prison after the attack.

These are the only reports of conditions inside the prison so far. No one until today has been allowed in except doctors, priests, troopers, guards and administration personnel. And none of the people on the five-man commission have been approved by the prisoners. Taken together these facts represent an important point. Steel: "This committee is appointed to protect the constitutional rights of the prisoners who remain in Attica and who will be the subject of hundreds of criminal indictments. The problem now is to preserve evidence which will protect helpless people. The State is obviously collecting evidence

to gain indictments and prosecute.

So the lawyers wait, while four of their number visit the prison and try to find the answers to a number of questions. Who are the other eight unnamed dead? Why do five prisoners remain unaccounted for? And why aren't the relatives, a number of whom are still milling about outside the prison, being given information about the men inside?

In July Oswald had a letter from one of the prisoners, Frank Lot, giving almost exactly the same list of reforms the prisoners ultimately demanded by violence. He replied: "I appreciate your patience and fine words of support. And hopefully we all of us can bring about the kind of system that is humanely and progressively corrective and truly and meaningfully rehabilitative." But nothing happened.

So 30 men are dead. The first news was that the throats of the hostages were split. The coroner upset this early story. But the truth is still confused. Funerals this morning are only funerals in name and a ritual. The investigative pathologist has asked for re-examination, and we must wait for a third public statement before the truth can finally be established.

The Attica rebellion will remain in the headlines for some time. For it involves questions at the core of American life today: law and order, the punishment of criminals, the use of guns, the credibility of official spokesmen, the acceptability of radicalism. The men who died at Attica will not be forgotten easily.

## The dilemma behind the barbed wire

DAVID FAIRHALL

in Londonderry,



from the presence of young- sters whose activities nor- ally cover the movements of the IRA.

If the soldiers see someone levelling a gun at them, they will shoot back. The Grenadier Guardsman who shot Billy McGreaney under the street lamp on the corner of Westland Street from a range of about 100 yards, claimed he was doing just that. The dead man's family deny that he had a gun or was ever likely to have had one. And the widespread belief on the Creggan seems to be that this was simply the army's revenge for the death of its sergeant. Such bitter, unresolved arguments are

typical. Many of them cannot be resolved. Billy McGreaney can never speak for himself. The army's spokesman stands by his official report.

Where the security forces believe they are dealing with the IRA they always will stand firm, as this morning's new wave of arrests confirms. But the army, at least, is also searching desperately for any way in which it can repair relations with the rest of the Catholic population, both to stop the rioting and to expose the gunmen. Only a few months ago things were so calm in Londonderry that the First Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment was about to pull its men out of the city altogether and operate from the barracks outside. Then came internment and new trouble on the Creggan.

Even now the commander at Bligh's Lane, Major McDonnell, of 45 Medium Regiment RA is maintaining the presence there strictly on a defensive basis. He is trying with what little contact he has to get across the message to local residents that if they would leave the barbed wire alone and stop blocking his access road with barri-

cades, there would be no immediate reason for the troops to venture outside. In spite of today's arrests there is no policy of regular patrols and searches as there has been in Belfast's Ardoyne. The Major has now obtained loud hollers with which to appeal to the crowd. He has also called for larger stocks of rubber bullets because, although they may hurt people, actually throwing stones quite badly, they do not affect innocent people in the area as the CS gas does.

There has been some conciliatory response, for example from the delegation of four women who came to see him yesterday afternoon, while I was visiting the post. But the dominant cry on the Creggan is for the army to get out altogether. Father Martin Rooney sent a telegram to Mr Heath yesterday in which he described the estate as being "like a vast gas chamber." His appeal for the troops to leave was echoed by the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the Nationalist Party, The James Connolly Republican Club, and a number of tenants' associations.

The argument is that since the RUC police station has evidently ceased to function, the army's presence serves as nothing but a provocation to local belligerents. And it is not an argument the soldiers dismiss lightly. They face the awkward problem that they are at the moment protecting the Essex International Factory within their wire perimeter and if their departure were accompanied by renewed rioting this could be burnt out like the building opposite, with more jobs lost. But the official and probably the determining reason for their continued presence is a political decision—to defend that symbolic police station, manned by two men in whose existence the local residents have ceased to believe.

Bligh's Lane presents to a violent and theatrical form the dilemma facing soldiers wherever they are dealing with militant Catholic communities in Northern Ireland. Do they get rougher—as the Scots Regiment, which preceded the Gunners at Bligh's Lane was—in the hope of making a direct impact on IRA gunmen? Or do they avoid all provocation that might strengthen the IRA's intimidating hold over local people, at the risk of losing face themselves and turning the gunmen's attention towards other targets.

## MISCELLANY

### Race card

AT THE END of a troubled year, Lord Walston, land-owning Labour ex-Minister (Foreign Office and Board of Trade in H. Wilson's Government), has lost his throne as chairman of the Institute of Race Relations. Along with a third of the institute's council, he stood for re-election on Thursday, but was not among the successful first 10.

Although no one blames Walston for the upheaval that ended with a new pattern of administration and research, the general feeling at the institute is that a change of chairman will make rebuilding easier. Rebuilding confidence among both members and the staff.

The convoluted dispute was partly about what the institute ought to be doing (more or less political involvement), and partly about losing touch with Britain, Wolverhampton and Moss Side.

A number of members with their feet in the ghettos have been elected to the new council—among them Gus John, a West Indian writer; Wilfred Wood, a West Indian reverend; and Louis Kushnick, an American lecturer at Manchester University. The council will have to choose Walston's successor pretty soon. The present vice-chairman is Robert Briley, the former head of Elton, who earned his campaign medals at Witwatersrand.



WALSTON: de-throned

Isahad that a Liberal group could advocate holidaying in Fascist dictatorships." Tom Dale, Jeremy Thorpe's personal assistant, was defensive: "BOAs and Cooks offer holidays there, too."

Dale saw to it that the leaflet, prominently marked "Liberal International," was replaced. But not before a "Radical Bulletin" distributed at the assembly had threatened to suspend standing orders to protest.

**Clocked out**  
A HOSPITAL workers' union in New South Wales is seeking pay increases of up to 25 per cent for shift workers to compensate for deprivations in their sex lives. The case will be put to the industrial court on behalf of 23,000 members.

**Divided rule**  
PEHAPS the main question still to be settled about next week's Commons debate (back from the hols for Wednesday and Thursday) on Ireland is whether Opposition leaders will force a division. The only motion at present on the order paper is for the adjournment of the House, but there is a logic in the tide of Westminster. The posse of Labour backbenchers who have been lobbying away on

Ulster have enough support to force a division, criticising Tory policy in general and internment in particular. They know they have, and so does the Shadow Cabinet. Which prompts some Shadow Ministers at least to conclude that Harold and Jim will prefer to table a motion of their own. You never know what the boys might get up to otherwise.

**Culture Kampf**  
A COUPLE of months short of his seventeenth birthday, André Malraux, de Gaulle's old Minister of Culture, has returned to the barricades. In the cause not of Chairman Mao, but of Bangla Desh. He said on French radio yesterday that he had offered to lead a fighting unit. "I don't believe it is possible to defend a country without fighting," Malraux added that he would make no more speeches on Bangla Desh. He held that the only intellectuals who had the right to write in defence of the Bengalis were those who were willing to fight for them. Echoes of Sartre.

**Dutch courage**  
NOT A WORD to the Elysée, but the Dutch Government is preparing a law to make English lessons compulsory for the six to twelve in primary schools. It is already being so taught experimentally in Utrecht, and is the most popular foreign language in secondary schools throughout the country.

English is not yet a "working" language of the Common Market, and Paris has been pushing hard for French to be adopted as the Community tongue. Georges Pompidou himself speaks no English. Once we're in, though, it looks as if he'll have to start learning.

# The helpful bank.

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**Harrison profit**

The pre-tax profit of Harrison and Son for the first six months of 1971 was \$25,355, compared with \$83,600 for the equivalent period in 1970, and not \$169,900 as the company had claimed.

## Harrison profit

The pre-tax profit of Harrison and Son for the first six months of 1971 was \$25,356, compared with \$83,600 for the equivalent period in 1970, and not \$169,9 against £174,118 as stated in a report on September 8.



# Is the private investor going to get it right this time?

## Consider the facts

- The Stock Market is in a strong upward trend.
- The inflationary measures introduced by the Government will be good for company profits.
- If Britain joins the Common Market, investment opportunities could be outstanding.
- The recent cut in Bank Rate will reduce the rate for borrowing.
- Sterling is strong.

## So is the private investor buying?

No.

Stock Exchange private client business is low and unit trust sales for the first seven months of this year at £113 million are the lowest since 1967.

## What explains this extraordinary state of affairs?

**Lack of cash?** Hardly.

Over the same period more than £2,500 million was invested in Building Societies, National Savings Certificates and Premium Bonds.

**Lack of confidence?** It must be, but why?

Because stock market prices fluctuate, sometimes violently?

Because unit trust prices are only now getting back to the levels of the last stock market peak in 1969?

Because 5% after income tax looks a better bet?

## But what about inflation?

**Have fixed-interest investments kept ahead of inflation?**

Sometimes, but never by much.

**Have unit trusts?**

Almost invariably over the long term; often significantly. Of course, in the short term an investment in a unit trust has often given a rough ride, particularly when it has been bought at the top of a stock market boom.

## What happened to unit holders who bought at the top?

Take the example of Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units. Those who bought at the top of the last bull market in February 1969 are still showing a loss.

But what happened to the other "unlucky" investors who bought at a previous market peak in October 1964?

£500 invested in I-TU in October 1964 had fallen by 23% by July of the following year. This fall was not recovered until May 1966.

But those who stayed in I-TU and re-invested all net income, today have an investment worth £903. £500 invested in a building society at the same time, with interest accumulated, would have grown to £677.

To keep pace with inflation £500 would need to have grown to £709 today.

## What about those who bought on the way up?

The earlier you buy in a rising market, the more money you make over-all. An investment of £500 in I-TU in January, 1963—about the middle of that market rise—is now worth £1,152 with all net income re-invested.

## So is the private investor going to get it right this time?

Is he going to hold off buying until the market has run out of steam? In which case he should still make money but it will take longer.

Or is he going to buy unit trusts now and give his money the opportunity for extra growth?

## I-TU—for those who want to get it right

£500 invested in I-TU over any ten calendar-year period since 1945 would have grown to at least £1,170 with all net income re-invested and over the best period it would have grown to £4,500.

To invest in Save and Prosper Investment-Trust Units, fill in the coupon below and post it to us with your cheque.

For your guidance, on 17th September, 1971 the offer price of units was 27.5p each giving an estimated gross starting yield of £2.00% p.a.

The aim of I-TU is the long-term growth of capital and income through investment in the ordinary shares of about 130 leading investment companies.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as a long term one.

The Save and Prosper Group was founded in 1934 and manages funds of £550 million for 700,000 people.

### FURTHER DETAILS:

**Management Charges.** The only charges on units are a small initial fee and half yearly management fee. The initial charge is currently 5% of your investment, and is already included in the price of the units. The half yearly charge is currently just 0.10% of the value of your holding and is deducted from the trust's income, which is paid out on 31st May and 30th November. The next distribution will take place on 30th November, 1971.

**Buying and Selling.** You can buy units at any time direct from us or through a recognised agent to whom we will pay commission of 1%. Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on the day your order is received. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application but will despatch a certificate for the units within twenty-one days. You can sell your units back to us at any time for the full bid price ruling on the day your order is received. We will send you a cheque within a few days of receipt of your renounced certificate(s).

Trustee: Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited.

Save and Prosper Group Limited is a member of The Association of Unit Trust Managers.

### APPLICATION FORM FOR A

(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

## Purchase of Investment-Trust Units

To: The Dealing Department, Save and Prosper Group Ltd.,  
4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.  
Telephone deals: 01-554 8899

I/We wish to purchase Investment-Trust Units to the value of £ calculated at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application. A remittance is enclosed (payable to "Save and Prosper Group Limited").

FULL CHRISTIAN NAME(S)

SURNAME

ADDRESS

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details

NAME

\*I/We declare that I am/we are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the above units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

SIGNATURE(S)

I/We should like my/our future distributions of income to be re-invested in further Investment-Trust Units. (tick here)

☐ R ☒ 4

\*If you are unable to make this residential declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

189/080

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ADDRESS

# SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP



## CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17  
Settlement: September 28

## LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS	
FTSE 100	2,100.00
FTSE 250	1,800.00
FTSE 350	1,600.00
FTSE 450	1,400.00
FTSE 550	1,200.00
FTSE 650	1,000.00
FTSE 750	800.00
FTSE 850	600.00
FTSE 950	400.00
FTSE 1050	200.00

## CORPS &amp; BONDS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
Bank of France	10.00
Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## FOREIGN

US Dollar	1.48
Swiss Franc	1.48
German Mark	1.48
French Franc	1.48
Italian Lira	1.48
Spanish Peseta	1.48
Portuguese Escudo	1.48
Greek Drachma	1.48
Japanese Yen	1.48
Chinese Yuan	1.48

## AMERICAN &amp; CANADIAN

US Dollar	1.48
Canadian Dollar	1.48
US Treasury Bond	1.48
US Treasury Note	1.48
US Treasury Bill	1.48
US Treasury Inflation	1.48
US Treasury Money	1.48
US Treasury Debt	1.48
US Treasury Equity	1.48
US Treasury Real Estate	1.48
US Treasury Commodities	1.48

## BANKS &amp; HP

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
Bank of France	10.00
Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## BIRMINGHAM

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
Bank of France	10.00
Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## BUILDING &amp; PAINTS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
Bank of France	10.00
Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## CATERING, FOOD &amp; TOBACCO

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
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Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## CHEMICALS &amp; PLASTICS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
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Bank of Italy	10.00

## MINING &amp; TIN

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
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## CINEMAS, THEATRES &amp; TV

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
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## PROPERTY &amp; TRUSTS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
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## RUBBER &amp; TEA

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
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Bank of Greece	10.00
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## COMMERCIAL &amp; INDUSTRIAL

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Bank of Scotland	10.00
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## MOTORS, AIRCRAFT &amp; COMPONENTS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
Bank of Portugal	10.00
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Bank of Germany	10.00
Bank of Italy	10.00

## NEWSPAPERS &amp; PAPER

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Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
Bank of Spain	10.00
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Bank of Italy	10.00

## STORES

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
Bank of Greece	10.00
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## TEXTILES

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## ELECTRICAL &amp; RADIO

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## BIRMINGHAM

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## AND NORTHERN

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## UNIT TRUSTS

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
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## INSURANCE

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
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## FAIRFAX HALLS

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## ODEON, HAMMERSMITH

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
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Bank of Italy	10.00

## WIGMORE HALL, W.1

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
Bank of Ireland	10.00
Bank of Wales	10.00
Bank of Cyprus	10.00
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Bank of Italy	10.00

## CINEMA, THEATRE &amp; TV

Bank of England	10.00
Bank of Scotland	10.00
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Bank of Italy	10.00

## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## CONCERTS

# ROYAL ALBERT HALL

## Kensington, S.W.7

### TOMORROW at 7.30

#### TCHAIKOVSKY

Swan Lake  
Nutcracker Suite  
Overture "1812" 150 MUSICIANS  
Cannon and Mortar Effects  
BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
THE BAND OF THE SCOTS GUARDS  
MAURICE HANDFOLD COLIN HORSLEY

Tickets: 50p, 60p, 80p, £1.10, £1.50 (01-589 8212) Open tomorrow from 10 am

# VIENNESE NIGHT

Overture: Die Fledermaus  
A Thousand and One Nights  
Unfinished Symphony  
Maurice Handford  
Johann Strauss  
Johann Strauss  
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ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA  
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Park Lane Group/Oxford Concerts 1971/2 Season

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JOSQUIN DES PRES & STRAVINSKY  
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CANTORES IN ECCLESIA MICHAEL HOWARD director  
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# LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 at 8 p.m.  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 at 3.15 p.m.  
First London performance of  
SHOSTAKOVICH 13th Symphony  
"Babi Yar" Set to five poems by YEVYUSHENKO  
SHOSTAKOVICH 2nd Piano Concerto (Thursday)  
BEETHOVEN 2nd Piano Concerto (Sunday)  
ANDRE PREVIN conductor

RADU LUPU piano  
JOHN SHIRLEY-QUIRK baritone  
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£1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 80p, 60p, 40p, 20p (01-928 3191) and Agents

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Return Appearance of  
THE KING OF THE BLUES  
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# Tonight at 7.45 LONDON MOZART ORCHESTRA

MOZART Symphony No. 40 in G minor  
SCHUMANN Piano Concerto in A minor  
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 3 "Eroica"  
PHILMUSICA OF LONDON  
WILLIAM RUTLEDGE Conductor  
JOHN VALLIER Piano

# ODEON, HAMMERSMITH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, at 7 and 9.30

ROBERT PATERSON presents  
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Thursday, September 23, at 7.30  
The French instrumental and vocal group  
LES MENESTRIERS  
Music of the 13th to 16th Centuries  
Outdoors, Ebury Square, Knightsbridge 8.30.

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740th Lunchtime Concert  
SUSAN GATE HALL  
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# Cyril Smith and

Phyllis Sellick  
Two pianos  
Works by Brahms and Ravel  
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Admission 20p (incl. programme).

# WIGMORE HALL STUDIOS: "The

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